

rhea and Gleet No. 17,590 Registered Feb. 25, 1890. H Has Never been known to Fail. Cures in 1 to 3 Days G Guaranteed to be superior to any Known Remedy C."

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of packages containing an envelope of magnesium sulphate and a bottle of liquid composed essentially of borax, berberine sulphate, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed by the said device, H. G. C., which was applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of its truth or falsity.

On May 8, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26496. Misbranding of Dr. Ward's Rubbing Alcohol. U. S. v. 261 Bottles of Dr. Ward's Rubbing Alcohol. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37470. Sample no. 53986-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of Dr. Ward's Rubbing Alcohol which was misbranded as to the kind and proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On March 27, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 261 bottles of an article, labeled "Dr. Ward's Rubbing Alcohol 70 Proof Isopropyl Alcohol", at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 20, 1935, by the Wilshire Sales Corporation from New York, N. Y., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that the statement on the label, "Rubbing Alcohol", was false and misleading since the article contained no ordinary (ethyl) alcohol, but consisted essentially of isopropyl alcohol, acetone, water, and perfume; (2) in that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article, namely, "Rubbing Alcohol"; and (3) in that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of the isopropyl alcohol contained therein, since the statement "70 Proof Isopropyl Alcohol" was meaningless.

On April 20, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26497. Misbranding of Walko Tablets. U. S. v. 179½ Dozen Packages of Walko Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37498. Sample no. 59186-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of Walko Tablets the package of which bore and contained false and fraudulent representations regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article when used as a treatment for poultry diseases.

On April 1, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 179½ dozen packages of Walko Tablets at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 16, 1936, by the Walker Remedy Co., from Waterloo, Iowa, and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of iron sulphate, potassium permanganate, alum, and gypsum.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effect, "Walko Tablets for Strong, Healthy Chicks" and "For Your Poultry Troubles \* \* \* Especially valuable for Simple Diarrhea and Loose Bowel Trouble among baby chicks", borne on and contained in the package, were false and fraudulent.

On May 15, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*